SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1851.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 15. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 22.

Weekly Almanack.

February.	R.	Sun. S	Moon	H. W.
8 Saturday,	7 12	5 17	morn	3 41
9 Sunday	7 11	5 19	0 43	4 45
10 Monday,	7 9	5 20	1 48	6 4
11 Tuesday,	7 8	5 22	2 55	7 31
12 Wednesday,	7 [illegible]	5 23	4 1	8 45
13 Thursday,	7 5	5 24	5 2	9 44
14 Friday,	7 4	5 26	5 57	10 31

First Quarter 9th, 4h. 16m. morn.

Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

81, King William street, Mansion house, London

TRUSTEES.
Thomas Halifax, junior, Esquire,
Francis Mills, Esquire,
Thomas Heath, Esquire,
Claude E. Scott, Esquire.

DIRECTORS.
Francis Mills, Esquire, Chairman.
Thos. Heath, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
John Leach Bennett, Esq. | William Lyall, Esq.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq. | Thomas Morgan, Esq.
Edward S. Codd, Esq. | John Stewart, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq. | R. F. Watson, Esq.
Edwin Leaf, Esq. | J. J. Zornlin, Esq.

AUDITORS.
Robert Wells Byles, Esquire,
Charles R. Hartford, Esquire,
William Scott, Esquire.

PHYSICIANS.
Dr. Tweedie, F. R. S., 30, Montague Place, Bedford-square, London.
Dr. John Paddock, saint John, N. B.

SOLICITOR.
John Saunders Bowden, Esq., 66, Aldermanbury

BANKERS.
Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart & Co.

WM. THOS. ROBINSON, Actuary and Secretary.

The principles on which this Company is founded were adopted after mature consideration, and to the Assured it offers the combined advantages of the most successful establishments of its kind that have been formed of late years—moderate rates of premium and a large proportion of profits. The soundness of its principles, and the extensive influence exercised by the Directors have placed the Company on a safe basis; and the accumulations have been so considerable as materially to benefit the Policy holders.

Tables are prepared, enabling persons to insure, either participating in profits, or at the least possible cost. By the former method they realise all the objects of Life Assurance, and benefit by their own longevity, without the speculative risk of Mutual Assurance Societies.

Four fifths of the profits given every five years to the Assured by the participation scale.

AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1841, the Reversionary Bonus averaged 31 Per Cent. on the Premium paid during the preceding five years! The equivalent reduction of Premium averaged nearly 17 Per Cent. on the Annual Premiums payable during the succeeding Five Years.

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December, 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30,239 7s. 9d, four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an average REDUCTION on the Premiums payable until the next division in 1852, of 31¼ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £8 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assured, and 53¼ per cent. on the Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.

The THIRD Division of Profits will take place in June 1852 and all Policies effected by the Participation scale during 1849 will Receive Two Year's Bonus at such Division if then in force.

Persons assured with this Company are allowed to reside in the colonies of British North America, New South Wales, and Cape of Good Hope, without extra charge upon payment of sea risk only for the two latter.

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

Loans are granted on deposit of Policies for five years standing, to the extent of their value.

In addition to the utmost liberality exercised by the Directors in the settlement of claims, the Company will be liable, should a person assured die within one month after a renewable Premium becomes due, provided the Premium be paid within the stipulated period.

No entrance-money or fees of any kind are exacted, nor any charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the stamps.

Premiums may be paid, either by even annual or half yearly payments, by a single payment, by payments for a limited number of years, and also by an ascending scale.

Tables and every information can be obtained on application to the Office of

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St. John.
St John. N. B. 1849. Agents for New Brunswick

HUGH RENNICK, BOOT and SHOE MAKER,

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Shop to No. 21, North side of King Street, five doors above Germain Street, where he keeps constantly on hand BOOTS and SHOES of his own Manufacture made of the best Leather that this market can produce, which he will sell very low for cash.

For No. 21, you will please to inquire,
By calling elsewhere you may have to pay higher.

All orders in the above line will be promptly executed. St. John, May 10, 1850.

Sheet Iron, Boiler Plate, and TIN PLATES.

Ex brig Clang from Liverpool—now landing
118 BUNDLES Sheet IRON, No. 20 to 24, 200 sheets Boiler Plates, ass'd sizes; 55 Boxes Charcoal Tin Plates, 1c. 1x. xc.
THOS. F. RAYMOND,
October 10. Nelson street

FREEMASONS—A neat assortment of Lamb Skin Aprons for sale at 4 King street
October 25 J. CROUCH.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B. (Office Nelson street.)
Robert F. Hazen, Chairman.
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.
Medical Examiner - Wm. Bayard, Esq. M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

Perfect security, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

Loans.—Two thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

Low rates of Premium.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

Divisions of Profits.—The Bonus' in this Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash, in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus' are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information as to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

California.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.
Chatham—William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
February 1850. Manager, st. John, N. B.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

Just Received:—

A Large assortment of the newest Polkas, Waltzes, Duets, Songs, &c., also another lot of that choice Coffee.

To arrive a large assortment of Fancy goods, Books and other articles suitable for Christmas.
J. CROUCH.
November 22. 4, South side King street.

Wallsend & Liverpool Coals.

500 CHALDRONS, on hand, in yard—warranted as good and as round as any that comes to the port. For sale at 27s 6d per chaldron.

Also—100 Chaldrons Joggins COALS, at 22s 6d. JOHN KINNEAR.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE ABANDONED BY Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—King's College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM. The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign; go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again." This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a perfect cure effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, John Pirie, Mayor

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of Musquitoes, Sand-flies, Chigo-foot, Yaws and Coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but, as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In Nervous Affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1, King Street, St. John, N. B.

THE CHRONICLE.

Ladies' Benevolent Society.

MRS. WARD CHIPMAN, Patroness.
Mrs. White,
Mrs. Sears, } Committee.
Miss DeBlois,
Miss L. Kinnear, Secretary & Treasurer.

At the close of another year, the Committee of the Society present to its supporters their Annual Report, and they take the opportunity to appeal to the charity of the public.

Although the late completion of the collections for 1850, leaves a comparatively large balance in the hands of the Committee, they feel that at no more appropriate season than the present, could they ask on behalf of the poor, for an increase to the funds which it is their privilege to distribute. The keen frosts and chilling blasts of an uncommonly severe winter (but half of which has yet elapsed) have called into requisition all the many comforts and luxuries of the rich and well to do; the same frosts and cold have lamentably increased the wants and miseries of the poor, to whom the commonest necessaries of life are frequently luxuries far beyond their reach. The season too of mirth and feasting has just passed by, the season which, more than any other, shews out in bold relief, the contrast between affluence and poverty—the season which, to the heart of the sincere Christian, brings home most powerfully a sense of the Divine love extended to his fallen race, and reminds him that as he has freely received, so should he freely give.

To the extent of their means, the Committee have afforded relief to those who they found to be really in need of it. Twelve or fourteen sick and indigent persons receive a small monthly allowance of Bread and Groceries. Occasional assistance has been extended to numerous other persons; and, in addition to this, some 40 or 50 articles of clothing have been made up and given away.—But the Committee are obliged to refuse applications for aid, almost daily, owing to the limited amount of funds at their disposal.

In conclusion, they invite attention to this little statement, and trust that its readers, if they have not already done so, will now remember the Poor.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FOR 1851.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Armstrong	1	0	0	Mr. Mackenna,	0	5	0
Barnard,	0	15	0	Mrs. Parker,	0	10	0
Chipman,	0	10	0	R. Parker,	0	10	0
W. Chipman	0	10	0	B. Robinson,	0	10	0
R. W. Crookshank		5	0	W. H. Robinson	0	10	0
				J. M. Robinson	0	10	0
Chief Just. Chipman, (don)	5	0	0	Rawleigh,	0	5	0
				Robilliard,	0	11	0
Mrs DeWolfe 2 years	1	2	6	Mr. J. Ruel,	0	10	0
				Mrs. E. Sears,	0	10	0
DuVernet,	0	10	0	W. Scovil,	0	5	0
DeVeber,	0	5	0	W. H. Scovil	0	5	0
Miss DeWolfe 2 years,	0	10	0	H. B. Smith,	0	10	0
				A. Stewart	0	10	0
Mrs. Ellman,	0	5	0	Miss Simonds,	0	10	0
Frith,	0	10	0	Mrs. Tilton,	0	5	0
Mr. H. W. Frith,	0	5	0	Thurgar,	0	5	0
A Friend, (don)	5	0	0	Miss Thomson,	0	5	0
A Friend,	0	5	0	Mrs. White,	0	5	0
Mrs. Gray,	0	5	0	T. Walker,	0	5	0
H. Gilbert,	0	15	0	F. Wiggins,	0	5	0
R. L. Hazen,	0	10	0	Wooster,	0	5	0
Hersey,	0	5	0	Mr. White,	0	5	0
Miss Hazen,	1	0	0	The Church Wardens of Trinity Church, out of the Christmas Charities,			
Mrs. H. Johnston	0	10	0				
Messrs Jardine & Co.,	1	15	0				
Mrs. Millidge,	0	5	0		2	0	0
T. E. Millidge	0	5	0				
				Total,	£31	6	6

The Committee have also received materials for Clothing from T. Daniel, Esquire, of London, as a donation, to the value of 10s.; from Mr. T. W. Daniel, 10s.; as his annual subscription; and also from Mr. C. Patton, 7s.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Cr.			
By Balance from last year,	18	6	9½
Subscriptions and Donations as above,	31	6	6
	£49	13	3½
Dr.			
To paid during the year—			
For Groceries, - - - -	£16	5	0
" Bread, - - - -	3	9	2
" Fuel, - - - -	0	15	9
" Making up and purchasing articles of Clothing,	4	18	4½
" Collect'g Subscriptions, &c.,	0	8	0
" Money given in small sums,	4	18	9
	£30	14	2½
Balance on hand,	£18	19	1

We would direct the attention of our readers to the following prospectus of a Society established in Halifax for the purpose of developing the resources of that province, directing the attention of the Legislature to things best calculated to improve the condition of the Country, and for the purpose of making known to the British public, through the medium of a Society to be established in London, in conjunction with that of Nova Scotia, their resources, in Minerals, Fisheries, and Agriculture. This we conceive to be the most rational, and the most efficient step ever taken by the people of British North America, for the purpose of bringing enterprize and capital into their Country. It is a fact much to be lamented, that up to this present time neither the Government of Nova Scotia nor this province, have ever taken the slighest pains to furnish the people of the British Isles with information relation to the dormant resources of their teeming land.—The only attempt ever made for the enlightenment of the British people, that we are aware of, has been the publishing of a pamphlet descriptive of this province, by a private individual, at his own proper cost and charge, and which for want of means for extensive circulation, was rendered only partial in its operation. We sincerely hope that the good folks of this City will follow the example set them by the people of Halifax, by establishing a similar Society here, and that the House will endorse the same, by making a small grant for the publishing of a pamphlet to be distributed in England, descriptive of our climate, soil, and resources, as nothing can be clearer than that Emigrants possessing capital, will not come to this country, unless they have some idea of its elegibility for the reception of settlers.

BRITISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting held on Saturday, the 28th ult., for the purpose of considering the possibility and advantage of organizing a Society for the purposes of advancing the interests of Nova Scotia—J. N. Shannon, Esq., in the Chair, and J. Outram, Esq. acting as Secretary—it was resolved that it would be advantageous to the prosperity of this Country to form a Society for the purpose of disseminating correct informating of the resources and capabilities of the Province in the British Isles and elsewhere—the encouragement of a wholesome emigration to our shores, and the promotion of the general interests of Nova Scotia.

Also, that Capt Dering, J. W. Johnston, Junr. J. Outram, T. K. Grassie, Wm. Murdoch, Wm. Lawson, and J. H. Croskill, Esqrs, be a committee to draft a prospectus and rules for such an association—to be submitted to an adjourned meeting on that day week. And at the adjourned meeting on Saturday the 6th inst.—W. B. Fairbanks, Esqr., in the chair, the following prospectus, prepared by the committee, was agreed to and adopted and ordered to be published. It was also resolved that books of subscription for membership should be opened, the arrangements for which devolve upon Captain Dering, J. W. Johnston, and J. Outram, Esquires.

PROSPECTUS.

Of a Society to be designated "The British North American Association." In hopes of corresponding Boards being formed in the Sister Colonies and also a Central Board in London—This Branch having for its object the maintenance of British Connection, with the prosperity of Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton—which it is presumed will be effected by a steady and vigorous action on the following principles and rules:—

1st.—That it is the interest of every British subject, at home and in the Colonies, that the integrity of the Empire should be preserved.

2nd.—That this Association—or Branch of the Association—must necessarily, in the first place, limit its operations to the respective positions, circumstances, and interests, of Nova Scotia with the Mother Country; or wherever else the interests of Nova Scotia may be promoted.

3d.—That by strict attention to the political commercial and industrial interests of Nova Scotia, great and important benefits will be conferred upon the Mother Country as well as upon the Colony.

4th.—That, Therefore, means should be taken to procure correct information of the condition and resources of each part of the Province.

What lands may be for sale, what are still ungranted and what are liable to escheat; with descriptions of their position, general character and prices.

What crops, or what rotation of crops are best adapted to each district, with the conveniences of access to markets. On what lands the minerals are free and unincumbered and what indications have been discovered upon them.

What situations are best adapted to the prosecution of the various fisheries; with statistics of the average catch, &c, the export of fish from the Province and the markets to which the different descriptions are shipped.

The various descriptions of lumber suitable for exportation, and the localities in which they are most abundant.

The extent of Water Power—articles of Provincial manufacture, prices and exports.

What laborers and what descriptions are required, and in what places, &c.

5th.—That a President and Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer be elected with a Committee of six to superintend and carry on the purposes of the Association; with power to them to constitute Boards with a Chairman to each [each Chairman to be one of Vice Presidents of the Association] to attend to the several departments of Fisheries, Minerals and Industrial resources, Emigration, &c., &c.

6th.—That an agent or agents of the Association be appointed in Great Britain for Nova Scotia, in particular, who shall be duly and fully instructed on every point, ready to give every information to applicants for the purposes of facilitating emigration, purchase and sale of lands and other objects of the Association.

7th.—That so soon as the necessary information is procured, a work be compiled and published at the expense of the Association at a price putting it within the means of all classes of emigrants, under the title of "The Emigrants Guide To Nova Scotia and Cape Breton!"—and that each book be signed by the President and Secretary as a voucher for the correctness of the information contained in it. That a sufficient number of Copies be sent, for sale to the agent or agents of the Colony in Great Britain, as soon as they are appointed—and that this work be advertised in suitable English papers. Also, that besides the necessary information stated in rule No. 4, this book shall contain such further information as the association shall deem useful or requisite for emigrants and for other purposes embraced by this association.

8th.—That each member of the Association shall contribute an annual payment of two dollars to defray the necessary expenses.

9th.—That the President and Committee of association shall see that correct accounts are kept in each department of expenditure and receipts, make the same known to the Association at general meetings to be held quarterly or twice a year.

Massachusetts Representation in the World's Fair at London.—The reception here of articles from different parts of Massachusetts, for the World's Fair at London, will be closed in a day or two, when such as have been received will be shipped to Brooklyn, New York, thence to go to London in a national ship. About eight thousand superficial feet, in amount of goods, having been sent in. Among the articles are a number of pianos, specimens of the different cotton and cloth manufactures of the State, warming apparatus, boots and shoes, articles of statuary, and other numerous specimens of the ingenuity and skill of Yankee land.—Boston Traveller.

The following remarks are from the Woodstock Sentinel, and embrace, we think, precisely the kind of thing that should at this time occupy the minds of our Representatives. It is perfectly true what the Editor of the Sentinel says, that the opening of a line of route for Steam Boats from Canada to St. John, through the Main River, would, in a Commercial point of view, be of the first importance to this Province; and had our Legislature applied one half of the time and money formerly spent in agitation for personal aggrandizement and individual profit, in rendering the St. John navigable through to the St. Lawrence, we should not at this time have been in a position so truly degrading as we now are. At the time that that honest old Scotchman, Sir Archibald Campbell, held a check upon the lavish and unjustifiable expenditure of the Province, there was an overflowing public coffer, which, added to the casual and territorial fund, surrendered by the home government to the Legislature, of £180,000, making a total of something like £300,000, a very small amount of public spirit, and common honesty, would have effected, without embarrassing the Province, the much desired communication, and in all probability have found us at this moment in a highly prosperous situation. But, alas! that money and a £100,000 more, now hanging like a millstone round the neck of the Province, has since been swallowed up, and what, we ask, has the Province to shew for it!—Echo answers What!—With a new house, and half the members unfledged of office, we may hope for better things, and poor as we now are, we trust that nothing will be left undone that may tend to the consummation of so splendid and beneficial an undertaking. We think "there is yet room for hope," provided the public business, and not private emolument, occupy and engross the time of our new, and we sincerely hope, Reformed Legislature.

"This subject is attracting much attention at present both in Canada and New-Brunswick; and it may well do so, for one of greater importance to both Provinces cannot well be named. We have never for a moment doubted the practicability of this grand scheme, and had this Province been inhabited by almost any other race of men on earth, we believe it would have been completed long ago. Let us for a moment look at what has already been done and is now doing by the Americans to secure a trade, and could so easily be diverted from them, and carried on with, and through the Province of New-Brunswick. For a length of time, a strife has been going on between New York and Boston for the trade of Canada and the far West. Lately Maine has started in the race, and hence the interest her people takes in the completion of the Railroad from Portland to Halifax. By it she expects to build her Railroad from Portland to Montreal, and to secure the trade between Europe and Canada, as well as a large portion of the trade now carried with New York and Boston. New York has made a canal from Buffalo to Albany, a distance of something like 360 miles, and at a cost we believe of over 20 millions of dollars. This canal, owing to the immense amount of business carried on through it, has already paid its first cost and laid by a surplus with which it is now being widened some six or seven feet. A Railroad is also being built, and will be completed the coming summer, from New York to Dunkirk, on lake Erie, a distance of about 460 miles. The people of Massachusetts have built a Railroad from Boston to Albany, and from Ogdensburgh to Lake Champlain. Branch Railroads have been built by these States in various directions, each striving to secure for itself the greater portion of the trade and travel of Canada and the great West. This trade is now offered to us, and for a comparatively small sum, we can secure what New York and Boston have spent their millions to obtain. If no other advantages were to be derived by Canada and New-Brunswick on the completion of this route, than those arising from an increase of the traffic with each other, it would in our opinion warrant all the outlay that is required; but when we take into consideration that six millions of people residing west of Canada are looking to us for a way to the Ocean for the immense surplus produce of their country, it seems like madness to hesitate a moment as to what should be done. We are credibly informed that if the way was made clear, upwards of one thousand large Steamboats would annually pass down our river from the lakes to the sea. This of itself, one would suppose, was sufficient to set our Government at work, and in connection with Canada, to take such steps as would lead to the early completion of this most desirable object.

It is not to be wondered at that Canada has heretofore taken so little interest in this matter, if all her people are as ignorant of the natural facilities of our noble river for steam navigation, and as narrow contracted in their views in matters of trade as the Editor of the Quebec Gazette, he says, "the River St. Johns, we are told, is full of rapids and falls, shoals and rocks, turnings and windings, snags and sawyers, in short every obstacle which requires money to remove in the navigation of a river. He also limits the trade that is to follow the completion of this undertaking to the flour they are to send, and the fish and oil they are to take in return, it may be as well to inform our contemporary that ours is a noble river, and that Steamboats of any size can at certain seasons of the year run from St. John to the Grand Falls, a distance of 230 miles, and that with a few dams placed at proper intervals adross the river, the water can be kept at a sufficient height to enable them to run this distance the whole season. A canal must be made past the Grand Falls, one past the Little Falls, and one from Temiscouta Lake to the St. Lawrence; a distance, we believe, of 21 miles. This is the amount of work to be performed, and although it may cost a large sum of money to complete it, we are satisfied that it would be found a profitable investment, and would give general satisfaction throughout the Province.

Over twenty thousand dollars bounty money is to be paid to the crews of cod-fishermen belonging Provincetown, United States, during the present week.

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—Having some little leisure during the intervals of my business, and being very desirous of promoting to the best of my ability the cause of Protestantism, the more especially when it is so assailed as it has been of late, by the powers of Popish darkness from Rome. I have taken the trouble to inform myself of the effects of Popery as it has existed for several centuries back, and to mark the barriers placed in the way of Reform and Improvement, by that benighted, besotted, and tyrannical system, which has done more to enslave and brutalize the nations of the civilized world, than all other political tyrants put together, that ever disgraced the human form. I shall therefore esteem it a favor if you will grant me space in the columns of your valuable paper for these my imperfect remarks. Satisfied that protestantism will stand the strictest scrutiny of liberal minded men, I feel the more emboldened in contributing my mite to its support. In reveiwing the state of the different nations of Europe and America, I find the most convincing proofs, that protestantism is the religion of Jesus Christ; while that of Popery, on the contrary, is the religion of the Devil, as a proof of which you may on enquiry find that where Popery prevails, the curse of the Almighty rests on the people.—England, for instance, the stronghold of Protestantism, is the most enlightened, as well as the most wealthy and happy nation in the world; while Ireland in consequence of the prevalance of Popery, under the same laws, and with the same political advantages, remains a blot and a disgrace upon civilized Society, and steeped in misery, filth, famine and murder. Turn to the Continent, and you find Spain, Portugal, and Italy, from the same cause, being Catholic, suffering under the same curse, and reduced to the lowest depths of beggary and degradation, altho' possessing the finest climate and the most productive soils in the world. While Holland, Prussia, Norway and Sweden, Protestant States, but with less natural advantages, are all thriving and industrious countries. In the Cantons of Switzerland, in those of which are protestant, industry, wealth and happiness prevail; but in districts where Popery has forged her fetters, the curse is again apparent, there squalid misery holds high carnival. Nor is it in Europe alone that the frown of the Almighty falls on those wretched children of darkness, the same curse and penalty pursues them wherever they go. In the most beautiful and richest regions of South America, Brazils, Buenos Ayres, Mexico, Peru and Chili, all catholic States, you may still find the mark of the Beast; countries more priest-ridden, more immoral, treacherous, bloody-minded and abased cannot be found on the face of the globe; while the United States and the Northern Provinces of British America, teems with intelligence, morality and commercial greatness, and, Sir, need I tell you why? they are essentially protestant, and the face of the Almighty smiles upon and blesses them. I am aware, Sir, that much has been said and done by learned divines to expose the mummery of Popish superstition, but such is the cunning devices used by the priests of that persuasion, when the interest of their church is in danger, to blind-fold and deceive their votaries, that the exposure of their impostures cannot be too often repeated.—Sacred as well as profane history furnish many instances of devine interposition in shielding from the attacks of these insidious foes the people of Gods Church.

At present I will select only a few, and those immediately connected with the history of our own Country, and which should therefore encourage us to be the more thankful for the divine goodness, and fully impress us with the notion that the Almighty guards with a watchful and benevolent eye the interests of the Protestant or true Church; a very remarkable instance of which occurred in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1588.—The Spaniard at that time enriched with the gold of which they had despoiled the unsophisticated Peruvians, and puffed up with their fancied power of Popery, contemplated the humbling of the Protestant faith, (the strong hold of which was England,) and placing the British Crown on the head of the popish King Philip, for which purpose they fitted out a large fleet, under the boastful name of the Armanda. England at that time was not in a condition to meet on the high seas so formidable an armament, but mark the result. The Almighty, always mindful of his own, blew with the breath of the tempest and destroyed the fleet of the impious King, thereby proving the salvation of the Lords chosen people. Exodus 13c., 14v. Here the immediate interferance of the Almighty was so apparent that none but such as are wilfully blinded by popish bigotry can fail to see the providence of God revealed. Queen Elizabeth and her court viewed it in the same light, and in commemoration of the remarkable event, she caused medals to be struck off bearing this inscription, "He blew with His wind, and they were scattered."—Such has been the desire of Papists to predominate and tyranize over every other sect, that whenever they have had the opportunity of so doing, they have never failed to trample on the liberties of their fellow man. In the reign also of Mary, who married Philip the II of Spain, she being a Papist, caused Cranmer, Ridley, Hooper, Latimer and Ferras, and near 300 other Protestants to be burnt at the stake. In the year 1596, another Popish invasion was attempted by the King of Spain, with a mighty fleet, but the breath of the Almighty again met them on the great deep, and they were scattered, thus was Protestant England a second time rescued from the designs of the enemies of the Church of God. Such signal interpositions of divine providence, I think, is enough to convince the most sceptical, and so to strengthen those who have built their faith on the Reformed Church that "the gates of hell shall not prevail against them." Again, in the reign of James the first of England, so inveterate were the Catholics because they could neither pull down Protestantism, then fully established by law, nor stop its wide spreading influence, that they conspired to destroy at one blow the King and all his Parliament, by blowing up with Gunpowder the Parliament House.—This villainous plot was discovered on the 5th of November, 1605, when the principal Conspirator was happily taken and beheaded as a traitor. The The period of English History from 1685 to 1688, was to the people of God a dark and dangerous time; James the Second then sat on the Throne of the Kingdom, and altho' sworn at his Coronation to support the Protestant Church as by law established, yet did he by the promptings of Popish priests, (he himself a papist at heart,) remove from every ecclesiastical office the Protestant clergy, and fill the vacancies with papists, he also set at naught the laws of the land, promoted to the highest offices of the state the vilest and most despicable characters; filled the gaols with dissenting ministers, and finally sent seven Protestant Bishops to the Tower for refusing to read a proclamation, having for its aim the introduction of Popery.—And here again the hand of providence is plainly